

THE PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential).....	2,068
In 1890.....	18,881
In 1892 (Presidential).....	21,157
In 1894.....	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential).....	36,564
In 1898.....	82,204
In 1899.....	85,231

A pig may poke his nose in the trough and think of nothing outside it; but if you've a man's heart and soul in you, you can't be easy a-making your own bed an' leaving the rest to lie on the stones.—GEORGE ELIOT.

IN THE DAILY PEOPLE BUILDING.

Last week's number of THE PEOPLE was issued in transit, while moving from the old and temporary to the new and permanent quarters of the Party's national organ; this week's number is issued from THE PEOPLE'S, the Party's, own home.

While the various offices in the building are yet far from being in shape, yet the most important ones are forward enough to allow work being done in them. In all the other rooms work is being pushed; and an effort will be made to have the Party's Hoe Perfecting Press—the gun from whose throat will issue THE DAILY PEOPLE—mounted in time to enable it to operate before the delegates to the National Convention, that is to meet June 2, and issue a virgin production in their presence.

The S. L. P. buzz-saw is putting in improved gear, and getting its teeth well sharpened.

FINANCIERING WITH INJUNCTIONS.

Facts innumerable have been reported in these columns that went to prove the International Union of Cigarmakers, Messrs. Gompers & Strassers' organization, to be not a labor organization at all, but essentially a banking concern, run for the purpose of creating a "Gold Reserve," so as to secure, in the midst of declining wages with the rank and file, the increasing salaries of the "Union's" placemen—Presidents, Financiers, Strike Committeemen, Label Committeemen, "Organizers," and other leeches on the backs of the workers.

Only recently an instance in point was quoted: the most striking until then. It was the instance of the almost simultaneous happenings in Boston and in the Davis factory here in New York. In Boston, the cigarmakers struck against a reduction; at Davis they refused to strike at the command of the International Union. In Boston the "Union" ordered the men back with the threat that they would be stigmatized as scabs if they did not go to work; in New York the same "Union" ordered the men to quit work with the threat that they would be stigmatized as scabs if they did go to work. These two orders, seemingly contradictory, were, however, quite consistent with each other. They were consistent with the banking or financiering interests to which alone, at the expense of the workers, the "Union's" pay-grabbing officers devote their attention.

In Boston, a strike would bring in no revenue, because all the men are already members, and consequently, in Boston, a strike would cost money and drain the "Gold Reserve," because members are entitled to strike benefits. At Davis in New York, on the contrary, a strike would be a source of revenue, because the men were not members, and "initiation fees" and other perquisites could be squeezed out of them, and for the same reason the strike there would cost nothing because non-members are not entitled to strike benefits. In short, the "union's" officers guided their conduct both in Boston and New York, by the same load-star, the load-star of their salaries: where the strike would impair the funds from which the officers' salaries come, the strike is countermanded and the men are ordered to submit to lower wages; where a strike would strengthen the funds from which the officers' salaries come, the strike is ordered, and the workers are ordered out against their will to starve upon the streets. That instance was quite striking. But more striking yet is an incident that has just occurred.

The overwhelming majority of cigarmakers in this city are not members of the International Union. They are wise enough to stay out, being perfectly familiar with the corrupt practices of the local leaders. This situation was not objected to by the leaders, and for this reason: Every time they wanted to make a big haul for their treasury, they whipped large masses of the men into great expectations, got them to go on strike, and thereby fleeced them of "initiation fees," dues, etc., all of which the deluded workers paid in the hope of the "raise in wages" held out before their eyes. These expectations, of course, failed every time; in regular order the men were sold out and had to return to work beaten. But whatever mishap befell the men, the strike was a success to the International Union fakirs: they made their haul: initiation fees, dues, etc., were captured, and no expenditure was incurred, because most of the men, not being members, the "Union's" treasury paid them no strike benefit. Thus things used to run once upon a time; but conditions have changed, and with them methods.

Some ten weeks ago a similar strike for a similar haul was ordered by the financiers of the "Union." Thereupon some five or seven other manufacturers made common cause with this one, and locked out their men. The "Union" now attempted a bold financial stroke. In order to secure the big haul of initiation fees and dues of some 8,000 men, it decided to pay strike benefit for all, members and non-members. This was intended as bait. It was like dropping in a dime to pull out a dollar. In order that the scheme succeed, the strike had to be quickly won. But the manufacturers held out: the financiers thereupon "raised the ante" to the men to stiffen their backs; but still the manufacturers held out. To continue to pay strike benefit under such circumstances ceased to be the dropping in of a dime to pull out a dollar; it became the dropping in of a dollar to pull out a dime. This is no financiering, and it had to be stopped. And how did the "Union" go about to stop it? By the back-door process known to fakirdom, ITSELF BROUGHT ABOUT AN INJUNCTION AGAINST ITSELF TO STOP ITSELF FROM PAYING STRIKE BENEFITS!!!

This was a stroke of financial genius to get out of a hole by. The recently convicted Wall street "Napoleon of Finance" never did anything to equal it. The reprobate fakirs can now strut before their deluded dupes, declare their readiness to pay strike benefits, but announce, with many loud diatribes against the Judge and silent blessings on him, that they are enjoined, and, but for that, their "Union" would "spend its last cent in behalf of Labor."

renders evident their appreciation of the fact that they understood them both to be real "demonstrations;" the former a demonstration of utter impotence, so utter as to deserve and need booming; the latter a demonstration of power that deserves and requires suppression—at least the attempt to suppress.

The World, bestows a front page report, over a column long, upon the demonstration of impotence, and puts it on the back with the following string of fiction: Over 30,000 persons were in line. It was the biggest labor demonstration ever witnessed in this city. William F. Derfingher was the Grand Marshal. The demonstration was concluded by a meeting which filled Union Square and the side streets to overflowing.

So great was the marching throng that the last two divisions of the parade were unable to find a place in the square and had to disband before they reached it. Besides its size, the parade was remarkable for the fact that the trades unions connected with the Central Federated Union, formerly most conservative, marched behind the red flags of the Socialists, and cheered the Socialist speeches from the cage in Union Square, to the echo. In fact, there were ten red flags to each American flag carried by the paraders.

More than one hundred organizations, including the various branches of the Socialist Labor and the Socialist Democratic parties, now united, were represented, and some turned out their membership almost to a man.

As to the demonstration of power, however, that paper wisely thinks it wise that the least said about it the better, and tries to dispose of it with this squib: SMALL PARADE BY THE DE LEON FACTION OF SOCIALISTS.

About five hundred followers of Daniel De Leon, the deposed leader of the Socialist Labor Party, who still maintain an organization under that name, had a little parade of their own last night in opposition to the big Socialist and Labor parade of Saturday. About five hundred were in line, half of them boys. Only red flags were carried.

The Sun, in the course of a somewhat shorter report on the demonstration of impotence, in which, while falling greatly below The World, still feels constrained to more than double the actual figures, romances thus:

The May Day parade of the Socialist Labor Party and the Central Federated Union which took place last night was larger than former years. It was the regular annual Socialist parade, on which every Socialist who can walk takes part, and added to them were the Central Labor Union organization. There were nearly 6,000 marchers.

But when it comes to the hated demonstration of power, this paper closely follows Hungry Joe's report in size and contents, thus:

DE LEONITES' MAY DAY PARADE A SMALL ONE.

About five hundred persons, one-half of them boys, took part in the parade of the De Leon wing of the Socialist Labor Party last evening. The parade started from Tenth street, and First avenue, and marched to Union Square, where a meeting was held. Speeches were made by Daniel De Leon, Patrick Murphy, Julian Pierce and others.

The Times, the paper through which still breathes the spirit of that Governor Russell P. Flower, who himself signed the 10-hour law for the railroad workers, and immediately broke it by hurling the whole militia of the State upon the Buffalo strikers so as to help the railroad capitalists to break the 10-hour law—that visionary paper that imagines the Right to Plunder Labor is forever, starts its report of the demonstration of weakness with these significant words:

Organized labor held its annual Spring parade and demonstration last night. At least twenty thousand workmen and women, representing all trades, were in line.

Coming, however, three days later to report the demonstration of power, it dodges figures, draws upon its imagination for "divisions in the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party," and says:

Thousands listen to rabid speeches in Union Square, and there is a general denunciation of existing conditions and representative bodies.

Division on Debs.

Finally the policy-shop Daily News, whooper-up for Tammany, spread itself over a column and a half, and reached the climax at both ends. What that climax was, on the side of the demonstration of impotence, may be judged from the following delirium tremens whoop:

Labor's May Day demonstration passed away beneath a halo of glory, and it was almost dawn this morning when the last of the country's men, women and children directly interested in the celebration left Union Square Park.

The parade, in which 100 organizations marched, was a strong, was a success from start to finish.

The speech-making at Union Square was greeted with true enthusiasm, and the leaders in the movement deserve unlimited praise.

And as to the demonstration of power, the demonstration of that body that last year shattered all the Daily News' hopes about the Socialist Labor Party being smashed—as to that demonstration, the Daily News says NOT ONE WORD!

Could X-rays more completely betray the hidden recesses of the body than these sets of extracts betray the inner thoughts of the capitalist press? They betray the fact that the capitalist press fully accepts the Socialist claim that capitalism has nothing to fear from bogus Unionism or bogus Socialism, and that, with true animal instinct, the Beast of Capitalism detects its deadly foe, the foe that will slay it, in the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

The capitalist press is not always stupid.

The Danish paper Arbejderen has expired. Its career serves well to point a moral and adorn a tale.

The paper was the Danish organ of the Socialist Labor Party, published in Chicago. As such, and so long as it was such, it prospered. Then came the July 10 crash, and the paper went over to the Kangaroos. Now it is dead.

The S. L. P. does not consist of sheep. Its membership can not be dragged at the heels of any one man, or set of men. Officers may be disloyal; they may desert; but they can carry only their own disgraced bodies with them. The Danish comrades could not be delivered. Their paper having deserted the Cause, they left it to its fate. And that merited fate soon overtook it.

But this is not all. With the death of Arbejderen another lesson is learned. The subscription list of the paper has been turned over to a silly capitalist paper, the Review... Kangaroism is headed towards capitalism. Concealed in treason, it blossoms into corruption.

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DOWN WITH SOCIALISTS!

BY WILLIAM BRACKE.

"Down with the Socialists!" This cry has been often raised; not improbably you have heard it before now, dear reader; possibly you have joined in it yourself, or at least it may have hung upon your lips—so general is the belief that Socialism and wickedness are identical. I can well imagine your transport of indignation at the deed of the fiend Norcross, who, in the insane pursuit of his own selfish ends, was ready to sacrifice the lives of scores of human beings; I can imagine your readiness to tear him to pieces, to impale him as a horrible example, to bury him alive, to consign him to the flames, or to wreak any other act of vengeance upon him. No punishment inflicted upon so reckless a criminal would seem excessive. Now, then, are not the Socialists criminals of the same stripe with Norcross? Are we not told they propose to do away with everything that is sacred—property, wedlock, the family? Have they not been charged with arson and murder? Are they not, at bottom, more damnable even than a Norcross? Is it not their purpose to inflict their pestiferous ideas upon the whole of humanity, while Norcross's deed could at worst destroy the lives of one or two dozen people only?

These and such like thoughts have probably at some time crossed your mind, dear reader; and if you yourself did not think so, some neighbor of yours, someone or other whom you have met, has certainly felt this way and given vent to his feelings.

If, indeed, you have ever indulged in such thoughts and have put to yourself the honest question, "What, after all, do I actually know about the Socialists?" you must have admitted to yourself that your knowledge on the subject was next to nothing; that you have been influenced not so much by a clear knowledge of the wickedness of the aims of Socialists, as by an ill-defined prejudice against them. But an intelligent man must KNOW what he does; he must be able to account to himself for his acts; when he hates and persecutes others he must be certain that his conduct is just. No good and intelligent man will be willing to hate and persecute people whose aims are sensible and whose motive is justice.

Let us, then, dear reader, look into these Socialists, and ascertain what it is they want. At the close of our investigation you may then with a clear conscience and deliberately, either set your face against all Socialist aspirations with redoubled force, should you have become convinced of their wickedness; or, should you have discovered that their aims are good and just, add your efforts to theirs. Whosoever you may be, dear reader, I wish to believe that you are not inclined to hug wrong and reject right.

The "Division" Libel.

"The Socialists want to divide," so we are told with positiveness. People will have it that the Socialists want to plunder every one who owns property; that they will then divide up this plunder equally among all; and that, as soon as inequality in property shall have again asserted itself, a new division will be undertaken, and so on. Above all, we are told, are money and land to be the subject of division.

Now, pray tell me, dear reader, have you ever met anyone who actually proposes such a plan? Never! Such a person you cannot have met; there is none such. Such a plan of a general division would be the craziest the human brain ever conceived. To whom would a railroad, for instance, be allotted? Who is to receive the rails? Who the locomotive? Who is to receive a coach or car? As everyone would be entitled to as much as anyone else, there would be no equal distribution other than to smash up everything, and let one man carry off the spokes of a wheel, another the splinter of a door, a third a coupling pin, a fourth a section of the boiler, etc. Such things, assuredly, are not thought of even in a lunatic asylum.

As to the division of the money and soil of the country, the thing does not at first blush, seem so ridiculous; no physical impossibility stands in its way; and, accordingly, the charge may have a color of truth. But let us see.

In the first place, the money and soil of a country, constitute only a part of the total wealth, while the money alone is a very small fraction thereof. Even if Socialists did contemplate the division of these, the charge that they want to divide ALL property would fall, and would have to be limited to the smaller portion of the nation's wealth. But even this amended charge will prove upon closer inspection as essentially silly as the other.

Futility of Land Division.

In the second place, with regard to the soil, there would have to be as many barns and homesteads, or factories and improvements as there are allotments of land; each proprietor would have to be equipped with all the means requisite to cultivate the soil or produce upon it; with out these the land itself would be of no use whatever to him. To understand this, while keeping in mind the necessity of production upon a large scale, is to understand the utter futility of the division of the land. History has taught that such a procedure can bring no help. During the great French Revolution of 1789—a revolution initiated and carried through by the class that has now become dominant, namely the capitalist class—it was believed that the French agriculturalists could be made happy by dividing among them the large landed estates. And what was the result? The French farmers are so poor to-day that many of them live in hovels that hardly deserve the name of houses. And are our own farmers, who constitute the bulk of our farming population, any better off? Only the large bonanza farm or plantation proprietors thrive; as to the small farmer, despite the advantages of a young country, his labors are often more arduous than those of anyone else; he is driven to work himself to a bone to keep his property free from debt, and even then he does not usually succeed. His distress comes from the circumstance that, under existing economic conditions, agriculture cannot be carried on successfully unless large tracts of land are worked with the most improved agricultural machinery. What agricultural land is now experiencing, urban, or land used for industrial purposes, has long ago experienced. Capitalism has invaded the fields as it has the cities. The day of small production has gone by never to return, only a production upon a large scale, carried on co-operatively, and impelled by powerful machinery, can be successful. This is a fact of which none more than the Socialists are penetrated, and which they preach at all times. The division of the land would accordingly, imply the divi-

sion of forces. Socialists stand for just the reverse.

A Ridiculous Anecdote.

Again, with regard to the division of money, an anecdote, invented years ago for the purpose of ridiculing the aspirations of the people, may be here quoted with contrary effect. The yarn is that a rich New York banker was once accosted by two workmen with these words: "Sir, you are a rich man; we want to divide with you!" The banker was no wise disconcerted, but calmly pulling out his purse, said: "With all my heart: the thing can be done on the spot; it needs no complicated arithmetic; I am worth ten millions!"—great glee on the countenances of the would-be dividers—"There are to-day fifty million inhabitants of the United States; each one is, accordingly, entitled to twenty cents from me; here is your share," saying which he handed the two workmen four nickels apiece, and walked off smiling in his sleeves, while the two fellows stood looking at each other with long faces.

This anecdote is a boomerang. The charge that the Socialists would divide the land, investigation shows to be a lie of the whole cloth; the charge that they would divide even so divisible a thing as money is self-evidently ridiculous. The whole charge about "division" is a fabrication to deceive the people; it is an insult to the intelligence of our masses. But this insult will be resented. People cannot long be fooled with nursery tales and bazaar stories. They cannot fail to realize that the increasing numbers of Socialists cannot be animated by insane objects. There are crazy people enough in the world, but the 24,000 citizens who cast last November their ballot for the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party, the State of New York, and the 85,000 who voted for the Socialist Labor Party's ticket last year in the United States, cannot possibly be all crazy! Behind and at the bottom of such a movement there must be something else than insanity.

If you attend the public meetings held by the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party, if you look into their papers, their literature, and their publications, you will arrive at the conviction that Socialists, so far from proposing the introduction, aim at the abolition of "division." This may sound strange to you; yet it is the fact.

Capitalism Divides.

The Socialists know that it is now, under the present system, that "division" is in full bloom, and they furthermore hold that "division" is now carried on in the most unjust manner imaginable. Think only of all the savings and other banks, and the life insurance companies that have "failed" as the term goes, during the last ten years down to date, almost all of whose officers are not only well-to-do today, but leading men in the community, enjoying the highest reputation; think of the tens of thousands of bankruptcies that are registered every year, a large percentage if not a majority, are fraudulent; and by means of which a highway robbery sort of "division" is practised upon other people's property. But it is by no means the Socialists who first discovered the secret that "division" is practised to-day and in most unjust manner at that. The fact is attested even by people who rank among the adversaries of socialism. You have surely heard of an Englishman named John Stuart Mill; he is considered one of the greatest intellects among the foes of Socialism, and his class has heralded his fame everywhere. Now, then, this great political economist of the capitalist class has this to say upon the subject:

"As we now witness, the proceeds of labor are being distributed in almost inverse proportion to labor, so that the large shares thereof fall to the lot of those who never work at all, the next largest is harvested by those whose labor is nominal only, and so downwards, the rewards of labor shrinking in the same proportion as labor becomes harder and more disagreeable, until the most exhausting and most repulsive kind of labor cannot co-exist with certainty on earning the most indispensable support of life."

This sounds shocking; nevertheless, if you look around, if you draw upon your own experience, do you not, dear reader, find the statement confirmed? Those into whose laps flow new riches day by day, those who can tumble from one enjoyment into another, have not, probably, done during their whole lives a single stroke of useful work; without working themselves, they sponge upon the fruits of the labors of others. On the other hand, look at those who eat their daily bread in the sweat of their brow; look at the workman—at him who is constrained to work for wages. If he is skilled, diligent, and thrifty, that is, if he is not left in the lurch by bad luck, he can possibly succeed in laying by a few savings; the large majority of the wage-workers do not, however, despite all their skill, industry and strength succeed in doing even that little; when they breathe their last breath they are as poor as they were on the first day they started in to work; and how many are not those who, despite all their industry are unable to shield themselves and their families from hunger! Just go, dear reader, among the weavers of New England; the coal and iron miners of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Washington; the cigarmakers and all other manufacturing hands in our large cities; in fact, into every corner of our country, what will you see?—industrious human beings, men, women and children, working, if they at all have a chance to work, at starvation wages during inhumanly long hours. Do they ever get the full proceeds of their labor? No, never!—Do they ever get one-half thereof?—Hardly ever!—Do they get enough for their almost ceaseless, hard work, to live as men should live?—In very exceptional cases only! Look at the clerks, salesmen and saleswomen in our groceries, dry-goods and other shops, who must be decently and even neatly clad and can rarely sit down and enjoy a regular meal, at wages that can scarcely keep body and soul together! Look at our car drivers and conductors who are nagged for ten hours a day in all sorts of weather and in very responsible positions at scanty wages. Look at our agricultural laborers, whose wages, according to the United States census, amount to little more than \$200 a year without boarding and lodging, but to much less with full board and about half as much all over the South! Look at our tenement house cigarmakers, tailors and shoemakers, who, in company with their wives and one or more children are huddled together in miserable dens, at work for 14, 16, 18 hours a day at wages that are a disgrace to civilization.

Division Among Middle Class.

Such is the case with the wage-workers; how is it with the small, independent producer—the self-employed mechanic, small trader, manufacturer and farmer? As to the self-employed mechanic, you will not find him, dear reader, except in off corners of the country, he is not even a vanishing element of our population, as the other small self-producers are, he may be said to have vanished already. What is it that struck him? The same cyclone in which our small traders, man-

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Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

UNCLE SAM—What tomfoolery are you now again up to?

BROTHER JONATHAN—In what way?

U. S.—I'm told you are going to join a Bryan club. That's tomfoolery enough, I'm sure, for any workingman.

B. J.—Oh, you make me tired! I suppose you would like me to join your Socialist Labor Party!

U. S.—That would be sensible, indeed! So sensible that I couldn't quite expect it from you, as yet. But I thought you'd sense enough to stay away from any of the capitalist parties that you have been flopping over to for the last ten years, and each of which has in turn betrayed you.

B. J. (with a condescending nod of the head)—You see it is this way: You Socialists are right. You have the right theory. But, Lord, how impractical you are! Your route goes too slow. It will take an awful long time before you educate the people and get there. Socialism is too slow. We want to move on faster. This slow system of education will never do the work. I want to get there by a leap.

U. S.—Hem!

B. J.—By the way. I want you to join our new Union.

U. S.—On what principles have you organized it?

B. J.—"Principles"? The question seems to surprise you. Do you ever start a thing without some principle?

B. J.—Well, I don't know about "principles." What we want is to get up a Union of our trade. Bring in all the men. Strike for higher wages—

U. S.—And get left? With nobody at the end of the strike having anything to show for it except the salaried officers?

B. J. (impatiently)—Well, what would you have us do? Would you have us remain unorganized so that the boss could grind us down?

U. S.—Oh, no! I believe in organization. But there is "organization" and "organization." I believe in "organization" that is organization; I don't believe in a thing called "organization" that leaves you more helpless than before, like all these pure and simple, old-style British Unions, that have presided over the steady degradation of us working people.

B. J.—Well, how would you have us organize?

U. S.—I would like to see an organization of our craft where the men know what the issue is between Capital and Labor; where they understand that there is no salvation for them unless they themselves own their machinery of production; where they understand that, the way things now stand, they can't even improve their condition, unless, with every palliative that they strive for and get,

FORCES OF NATURE

That Are Placed Gratis in the Capitalist's Hands by Machinery.

The productive forces resulting from co-operation and division of labor cost capital nothing. They are natural forces of social labor. So, also, physical forces, like steam, water, etc., when appropriated to productive processes, cost nothing. But just as a man requires lungs to breathe with, so he requires something that is work of man's hand in order to consume physical forces productively. A water-wheel is necessary to exploit the force of water and a steam-engine to exploit the elasticity of steam. Once discovered, the law of the deviation of the magnetic needle in the field of an electric current or the law of the magnetization of iron, around which an electric current circulates.

Cost Never a Penny.

But the exploitation of these laws for the purposes of telegraphy, etc., necessitates a costly and extensive apparatus. The tool, as we have seen, is not exterminated by the machine. From being a dwarf implement of the human organism, it expands and multiplies into the implement of a mechanism created by man. Capital now sets the laborer to work, not with a manual tool, but with a machine which itself handles the tools. Although, therefore, it is clear at the first glance that, by incorporating both the stupendous physical forces and the natural science of the process of production, modern industry raises the productivity of labor to an extraordinary degree, it is by no means equally clear that this increased productivity is not, on the other hand, purchased by an increased expenditure of labor. Machinery, like every other component of constant capital, creates no new value, but yields up its own value to the product that it creates to beget. In so far as the machine has value, and, in consequence, parts with value to the product, it forms an element in the value of that product. Instead of being cheapened, the product is made dearer in proportion to the value of the machine. And it is clear as noon-day that machines and systems of machinery, the characteristic instruments of labor of modern industry, are incomparably more loaded with value than the implements used in handicrafts and manufactures.

Value Transferred by the Machine.

In the first place, it must be observed the machinery, while always entering as a whole into the labor-process, enters into the value-creating process only by bits. It never adds more value than it loses, on an average, by wear and tear. Hence there is a great difference between the value of a machine and the value transferred in a given time by that machine to the product. The longer the life of the machine in the labor-process, the greater is that difference. It is true, no doubt, as we have already seen, that every instrument of labor enters as a whole into the labor-process. But this difference between the instrument as a whole and its daily wear and tear is much greater in a machine than in a tool, because the machine, being made from more durable material, has a longer life; because its employment, being regulated by strictly scientific laws, allows of greater economy in the wear and tear of its parts, and because the materials it consumes, and lastly, because its field of production is incomparably larger than that of a tool. After making allowance, both in the case of the machine and of the tool, for their average daily cost—that is, for the value they transmit to the product by their average daily wear and tear, and for their consumption of an auxiliary substance such as coal, and so on—they each do their work gratuitously, just like the forces furnished by Nature, without the help of man. The greater the productive power of the machinery compared with that of the tool, the greater is the extent of its gratuitous service compared with that of the tool. In modern industry, man succeeds for the first time in making the product of his past labor work on a large scale gratuitously, like the forces of Nature.

The Rate of Value-Transferring.

Certain general factors of production, such as buildings, are, in comparison, economized by being consumed in common, and they therefore make the product cheaper. In a system of machinery, not only is the framework of the machine consumed in common by its numerous operating implements, but the prime mover, together with a part of the transmitting mechanism, is consumed in common by the numerous operative machines. Given the difference between the value of the machinery and the value transferred by it in a day to the product, the extent to which this latter is value makes the product dearer depends, in the first instance, upon the size of the product—so to say, upon its area. Mr. Baynes, in Blackburn, in a lecture published in 1858, estimates that "each real mechanical horse-power will drive 450 self-acting mule spindles with preparation, or 200 mule spindles, or 15 looms for 40-inch cloth, with the appliances for warping, sizing, etc." In the first case it is the product of 450 mule spindles, in the second of 200 mule spindles, in the third of 15 power-loom, over which the cost of one horse-power, and the wear and tear of the machinery set in motion by that power, are spread; so that only a very minute value is transferred by such wear and tear to a pound of yarn or a yard of cloth. The same is the case with the steam hammer mentioned above. Since its daily wear and tear, its coal consumption, etc., are spread over the stupendous masses of iron hammered by it in a day, only a small value is added to a hundredweight of iron; but that value would be very great if the steam hammer were employed in driving in nails.

An analysis and comparison of the prices of commodities produced by handicrafts or manufactures, and of the prices of the same commodities produced by machinery, shows generally that, in the product of machinery, the value due to the instruments of labor increases relatively, but decreases absolutely; in other words, its absolute amount decreases; but its amount relatively to the total value of the product, of a pound of yarn, for instance, increases.

The Productiveness of a Machine is Measured by the Labor-Power It Displaces.

It is evident that, whenever it costs less labor to produce a machine as is caused by the employment of that machine, there is nothing but a transposition of labor; consequently, the total labor required to produce a commodity is lessened, or the productivity of the labor is increased. It is clear, how-

ever, that the difference between the labor a machine costs and the labor it saves—in other words, that the degree of its productiveness—does not depend on the difference between its own value and the value of the implement it replaces. As long as the labor spent on a machine, and consequently the portion of its value added to the product, remains smaller than the value added by the workman to the product with his tool, there is always a difference of labor saved in favor of the machine. The productiveness of a machine is, therefore, measured by the human labor-power it replaces. According to Mr. Baynes, labor operatives are required for the 450 mule spindles, inclusive of preparation machinery, that are driven by one-horse power. Each self-acting mule spindle, working 10 hours, produces 13 ounces of yarn (average number or thickness); consequently, 214 operatives spin weekly 365½ pounds of yarn. Hence, leaving waste on one side, 365 pounds of cotton absorb, during their conversion into yarn, only 140 hours' labor, or 15 days' labor of 10 hours each. But with a spinning-wheel, supposing the hand-spinner to produce 13 ounces of yarn in 60 hours, the same weight of cotton would absorb 2,700 days' labor of 10 hours each, or 27,000 hours' labor. Where block printing, the old method of printing calico by hand, has been superseded by the single color printing, with the aid of one man or boy, as much calico of four colors in one hour as it formerly took 220 men in one hour in 1873, the separation of the seed from a pound of cotton cost an average day's labor. By means of his invention one negro was enabled to clean 100 pounds daily; and, since then, the efficiency of the gin has been considerably increased. A pound of cotton wool, previously costing 50 cents to produce, included after that invention more unpaid labor, and was consequently sold with greater profit at 10 cents. In India they employ for separating the wool from the seed an instrument, half machine, half tool, called a *churka*. With this, one man and a woman can clean 28 pounds daily. With a *churka* invented some years ago by Dr. Forbes, one man and a boy produce 250 pounds daily. If oxen, steam or water be used for driving it, only a few boys and girls as feeders are required. Sixteen of these machines driven by oxen do as much work in a day as formerly 750 people did on an average.

The Capitalist's Calculation.

As already stated, a steam plow does as much work in one hour at a cost of threepence as 66 men at a cost of 15 shillings. I return to this example in order to clear up an erroneous notion. The 15 shillings are by no means the expression in money of all the labor expended in one hour by the 66 men. If the ratio of surplus labor to necessary labor were 100 per cent, these 66 men would produce in one hour a value of 30 shilling, although their wages—15 shillings—represented only their labor for half an hour. Suppose, then, a machine cost as much as the wages for a year of the 150 men it displaces—say, £3,000—this £3,000 is by no means the expression in money of the labor added to the object produced by these 150 men before the introduction of the machine, but only of that portion of the year's labor which was expended for themselves and represented by their wages. On the other hand, the £3,000—the money value of the machine—expresses all the labor expended on its production, no matter in what proportion this labor constitutes wages for the workman and surplus-value for the capitalist. Therefore, though a machine cost as much as the labor-power displaced by it costs, yet the labor materialized in it is even much less than the living labor it replaces.

The use of machinery for the exclusive purpose of cheapening the product is limited in this way: that less labor must be expended in producing machinery than is displaced by the employment of that machinery. For the capitalist, however, this use is still more limited. Instead of paying for the labor, he only pays the value of the labor-power he employs; therefore, the limit to his using a machine is fixed by the difference between the value of the machine and the value of the labor-power replaced by it. Since the division of the day's work into necessary and surplus labor differs in different countries, and even in the same country at different periods or in different branches of industry, and, further, since the value of the labor at one time sinks below the value of his labor-power, at another rises above it—it is impossible for the difference between the price of the machinery and the price of the labor-power replaced by that machinery to vary very much, although the difference between the quantity of labor requisite to produce the machine and the total quantity replaced by it remains constant. But it is the former difference alone that determines the cost to the capitalist of producing a commodity, and, through the pressure of competition, influences his action. Hence the invention, nowadays, of machines in England that are employed only in North America—just as in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, machines were invented in Germany but not in Holland, and just as many a French invention of the eighteenth century was exploited in England alone. In the older countries, machinery, when employed in some branches of industry, creates such a redundancy of labor in other branches that, in these latter, the fall of wages below the value of labor-power impedes the use of machinery, and from this standpoint the capitalist, whose profit comes not from a diminution of the labor employed, but of the labor paid for, renders that use superfluous and often impossible. In some branches of the woolen manufacture in England, the employment of children has during recent years been considerably diminished, and in some cases has been entirely abolished. Why? Because the necessary work of two sets of children is necessary on working six hours, the other four, or each working five hours. But the parents refused to sell the "half-timers," cheaper than the "full-timers." Hence the substitution of machinery for the "half-timers."

Squandering of Labor-Power.

Before the labor of women and of children under ten years of age was forbidden in mines, capitalists considered the employment of naked women and girls, often in company with men, so far sanctioned by their moral code, and especially by their legends, that it was only after the passing of the Act that they had recourse to machinery. The Yankees have invented a stone-breaking machine. The English do not make use of it, because the "wretch" who does this work gets paid for such a small portion of his labor that machinery would increase the cost of production to the capitalist. In England, women are still occasionally employed in teams of horses for hauling canal boats, because the labor required to produce horses and machines is an accurately known quantity, while that required to maintain the women of the surplus population is below all calculation. Hence nowhere do we find a more shameful squandering of human labor-power for the sake of despotic purposes than in England, the land of machinery.—MAX K. CAPITAL.

DAILY PEOPLE.

Report of the Conference and General Activity.

DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND.	
Previously acknowledged.....	\$9,249.38
Received from Daily People Committee, per E. Siff, Financial Secretary.....	142.00
Received from Daily People Committee, per Hugo Vogt, Cashier.....	251.03
Received from Section Denver, Colo.....	100.00
Received from Section Duluth, Minn., proceeds of May Day festival, arranged by Haledon Branch.....	10.00
Received from Section Passaic, N. J., proceeds of May Day festival, arranged by Haledon Branch.....	13.00
Received from Minor Fund (Cash, Schenectady, N. Y., \$2; sale of Kangaroo Song, Gloversville, N. Y., 10c; collected at Section Headquarters, New Haven, Conn., per Chas. Sobey, \$2; Geo. E. Spettel, St. Paul, Minn., \$3).....	10.00
Total.....	\$9,775.41

DAILY PEOPLE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The following amounts have been received from sources other than those represented in the Daily People Conference of New York:

Previously acknowledged.....	\$830.00
State Committee Washington, contribution of E. P. Johnson.....	5.00
Section Seattle, Wash., contribution of members of Section Richmond County, as follows: J. Bielek, \$5; M. Driscoll, \$5; Bert Clark, \$6; J. Zimmer, \$5; E. E. Snyder, \$2; J. Wilton, \$2; P. Schweinburg, \$2; W. Van Vorst, \$1; J. H. Moore, \$1; H. M. Stocking, \$2.....	31.00
State Committee Virginia, contribution of Section Roanoke.....	5.50
State Committee New York, contribution Section Albany.....	10.00
State Committee New Jersey, contribution of L. A. 287, S. T. & L. A.....	7.80
General Committee Massachusetts, contribution of E. E. Blankstone, Orelund, N. J.....	15.00
State Committee Ohio contributed as follows: W. Klein, \$1; J. Kircher, \$2; Howell, \$1; J. D. Goerke, 50 cents; P. Herz, 20 cents; A. Mitchell, \$1.30; J. Mosel, \$1; Finkbeiner, \$1.25; H. 25 cents; J. Konrad, \$2; J. H. Foerster, \$2; P. B. Christ, \$5; collection, \$6.65; all of Cleveland, O.; W. Garrity, Akron, \$6.50; total.....	30.40
State Committee Pennsylvania contributed as follows: Section Scranton, \$2.70; Section Braddock, \$6.80; Section Patton, \$11.25; Section Erie, \$6.35; Patrick Greely, \$1.....	28.10
State Committee New York, contribution of Section Pasco, M. Thermanen, Neenah, Wis.....	7.20
Total.....	\$977.00

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

Comrade A. Klein acted as chairman of meeting of Sunday, May 6, and Comrade Louis Cohen, of Essex County, N. J., as secretary pro tem. Minutes of previous meeting approved. Report of Daily People Conference to hold meetings in the future at the Daily People Building. Report adopted. The next meeting will be held on Sunday, May 13, at 3.30 p. m., at the Daily People Building, 2-6 New Read street, New York City.

Comrades Klein and Isaac were elected to act as sergeants-at-arms at next meeting.

Committee on Pledges reported progress, and will have detailed report next week.

Organizer Abelson reported that he would call shortly a mass meeting in a West Side hall, leaving date to be decided by the conference. Voted to have the meeting held on a week night, same to be advertised widely by hand-bills and in THE PEOPLE.

He also reported that not all the organizations have settled for tickets of Daily People Festival, of March 25, held at Grand Central Palace. The delegates were urged to proceed energetically in bringing about a speedy settlement of the above, as the money is needed for immediate outlays.

Comrades were presented by Comrade Seirard, of 25th A. D. Manhattan, and Comrades Hoenig, Lebovitz and Askinazy, of L. A. 141, S. T. & L. A. The comrades were seated as delegates.

Comrade Doran presented tickets for picnic to be held by Section Hudson County, on Decoration day, proceeds to go to the Daily People Fund; 100 tickets were accepted to be distributed among the delegates.

Twenty-sixth A. D. Manhattan, will hold agitation meeting in open air for DAILY PEOPLE exclusively, on every available corner for two weeks previous to July 1. A committee was elected to confer with the Daily People Trustees on methods of advertising THE DAILY PEOPLE.

Comrades are invited to make suggestions in reference to the above, particularly after personally experimenting with the matter.

Roll call responded to by delegates of the following organizations:

MANHATTAN—Assembly Districts: 4th, 6th and 10th. Br. 14th, 16th, 18th and 21st. 20th, 23d, 25th, 26th, 28th, 32d and 33d, 34th and 35th and L. A. 141.	
KINGS—Assembly Districts: 5th, 10th, Branch 2, of 21st.	
NEW JERSEY—Sections Hudson County and Essex County.	
NEW YORK—Assembly Districts: 14th and 21st.....	\$8.00
20th.....	15.00
23d.....	2.00
25th.....	2.00
28th.....	10.00
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Total.....	\$141.25

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JULIUS HAMMER,
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(Continued to page 4.)

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Homestead, Pa., Very Much at Work.

TO THE PEOPLE.—The movement in Homestead is in splendid shape—especially since Comrade Hickey's coming. We have held the first meeting of our number who failed to get a ticket at the recent municipal election. A few lags remain, non-militant because non-enthusiastic. These will either send themselves to the ranks of the "frustrated" and be kicked out. We will not be burdened by alembic members refusing to take up their work in the class struggle. We have held the meetings in the last ten days—all well attended—in addition to our regular hall meetings. Have sold about 75 "Bull Pens," 50 "Tragic Pages," and about the same number of "What Means" and "Reforms" in the same time. Of course, as you know, we are not getting subscriptions to THE PEOPLE.

One new officer was elected with Comrade Lawry as Organizer, Comrade Peter Newman as Recording Secretary, Comrade Matt Dowell as Financial Secretary, Comrade Albin Singer, Treasurer, and myself as Literary Agent. Candidates in our legislative Districts have been nominated and we are in good shape for the fall campaign. Keep up the work, comrades! I pointed out to the comrades the number of "What Means" and "Reforms" in the same time. Of course, as you know, we are not getting subscriptions to THE PEOPLE.

Homestead, Pa., May 1.

O. Kangaroo! O. Kangaroo!

TO THE PEOPLE.—The same doctor-kid and alien Gossman—who visited Newburgh, also visited Poughkeepsie. Here he somehow raised enough money to come to Newburgh. This was the first time we came across the real article called Kangaroo. And he was the real stuff. He could like a fish. Look, says he, "the fellow who wrote the 'Bull Pen' is a Socialist. He is one of those 'good' fellows. The Bogus is an endorsement of their action from that notorious political Crook-dealer, the 'Bull Pen' said you see this is our result from perjury from within." I called his attention that we are well aware of the fact that they are dead ducks, but he would not have it this way. He wanted to know if we were going to let him off. He commenced with Ohio! I stopped him right there, and wanted to know why did his party run a ticket of "Socialist" and "Bogus" in Ohio? He said they were the S. L. P.? And finally why did the Socialist Labor party cast by far more votes than their combination of Kangas, Pures and Simples, and the like? He said they were "Now, you see how DeLeon fools you. There is nothing in this; the election did not take place yet!" Such bare-faced fraud I could not stand any longer. I kicked him out of the door. He went to a Volkszeitung reader, and with my kick fresh on him, told him I had subscribed for THE PEOPLE. One reads it a long time and steady, he believes in free silver 10-1. One we suspended two years ago for non-payment of dues, not to be read. He said he was going to read it, but he never attended a meeting and did not want to pay. The last is a cigar-maker; a sick man; must stand by Cigarmakers' Union, because he reads a lot of it and is entitled to benefit. Such are the supporters and readers of that sort that one time claimed to be a Socialist paper, and on which Socialists wasted their energy, but that time is no more.

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An Ethical Criticism: Comrade W. S. Dalton Will Close the Debate if He Chooses.

TO THE PEOPLE.—In the article, "A Photograph," in THE PEOPLE of April 8th, we are told that the most "right" is the working class, and that the most "wrong" is the working class. The working class, and the working class, is the motto of the S. L. P. I deny that there is anything in the platform or in the tactics of the S. L. P. that justifies that statement. On the contrary, the S. L. P. came into existence, and its mission is, to overthrow the capitalist system, and to replace it by a system of socialism. The S. L. P. is a scientific right in principles and tactics. Being based upon right as its foundation, how could it support or sympathize with the wrong, or any other class wrong, without itself becoming wrong? Since right can never support wrong, the S. L. P. would be wrong in supporting wrong, which would be equivalent to committing suicide. The mission of the S. L. P. is to overthrow wrong by education; the working class in the right principles and tactics, which it must adopt to overthrow the capitalist system from which it suffers and will continue to suffer until it adopts the right principles and tactics of the S. L. P.

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DAILY PEOPLE SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year.....	\$3.50
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OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Read Street, New York.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS. Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA. J. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY. 2-6 New Read street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee was held on Monday evening, May 7, at the headquarters of the Socialist Labor Party, 2 to 6 New Read street. J. H. Sauter in the chair.

Section New York reported following vote on candidates for the National Executive Committee: Forbes, 305; Kuhn, 193; Curran, 27; Klein, 27; Kranz, 19; Pierce, 25; Wherry, 26; Lightbourn, 79. Forbes, Forker, Hosman, Wherry and Pierce having received the highest votes, were declared elected. The new committee organized with Sauter as Treasurer, and Pierce as Recording Secretary. National Secretary reported that Lightbourn's acceptance did not reach him until after the ballot had been printed.

Financial report for week ending May 5 showed receipts amounting to \$41.70; expenses, \$41.55.

Section New York reported vote on delegate to Paris Congress as follows: Sauter, 364; Kuhn, 21.

Rochester sent a communication relative to its May Day festival.

Secretary of Illinois State Committee reported that State Convention would take place at Peoria on May 26 and 27.

Section Denver sent in \$100 for the Daily People Fund.

Indiana State Committee reported having arranged for a litigation tour through the state during May, Comrade Poelling of St. Louis is to be the organizer.

Section Lawrence, Mass., reported having arranged an entertainment for the Daily People Fund.

Section Rouen, Va., sent in five dollars for the Daily People Fund.

Section Milwaukee, Wis., reported the election of Richard Koepfel as Secretary of the Wisconsin State Committee. His address is 1025 Fifth street. Section Milwaukee also reported the election of Chas. Minkley as delegate to the National Convention.

Section Seattle, Wash., sent in \$10 as the result of their May Day celebration for the Daily People Fund.

Halodun Branch of Section Passaic County, N. J., sent in \$13 as the result of its May Day festival for the Daily People Fund.

Lengthy communications were received from the California State Committee relative to the trouble with Section San Francisco. Mention was made of the fact that Section San Francisco had refused to turn over to the new State Committee the funds held by the old State Committee. This new development of the recalcitrance of Section San Francisco was fully discussed, in connection with other recent actions of the Section. Moved by Hosman and seconded by Forbes, that Section San Francisco be suspended, and that Organizer Holmes be instructed to reorganize the Section. Carried.

Charters were granted to Sections at Smithson, Pa., and Louisville, Colo. The meeting then adjourned.

JULIAN PIERCE,
Recording Secretary.

ILLINOIS.

STATE COMMITTEE.
The Illinois State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party has been called by the State Committee, S. L. P., to meet May 26-27, at Peoria, Ill.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE.—On May 14th there will be the regular business meeting of the S. L. P. at Beck's Hall. Every comrade is herewith urged to be present, as the important matters of representation at the National Convention in New York, and the nomination for a Congressional candidate must be settled.

THE PRESS COMMITTEE.
Per Alb. Schmutz.

LOUISVILLE.—On May 13th there will be held the first Concert and Picnic of the Workman's Singing Society, at Eisenmenger's Park, Market and 34th streets, commencing at 2 o'clock. Music by a good band; dancing. Ten cents admission per person.

MASSACHUSETTS.

SPRINGFIELD.—Springfield Section held an open air picnic on May 7, at Comrade Schulberg as speaker. Good attendance. Twenty-five copies of "Ball Pen" sold.

SECTION BOSTON.—Celebrated May Day establishing a headquarters at 45 Elliot street, rooms 4 and 5. Owing to the fact that our comrades are wage slaves, the headquarters can be kept open only in the evening. Room 4 is the business room, and when not in use, will be used for the day or evening by any organization based upon strictly Socialist principles. Application for the use of this room is to be made to Comrade Dyer Enger, 9 Wave avenue, Dorchester.

Room 5 is being fitted up for a reading room. Donations to the library have been promised, and more will be greatly appreciated. It is important that all standard works, economic, historic and philanthropic, which bear upon Socialism, should be among the first placed in the library. With our increase of votes we must provide the means for education and enlightenment within as well as without the party ranks.

Donations to the library may be sent to the Librarian, Dr. Harriet E. Lathrop, 827 Boylston street, Boston. A bookcase is greatly needed.

The Literary Agent of the Section, C. Crosswell, has a good supply of party papers and other publications for sale at the headquarters. The comrades are urged to send sympathizers and would be purchasers to inspect his stock.

Considerable furniture has been given to the Section by the Scandinavian Socialist Club.

The funds necessary to establish the headquarters have been raised by donation and voluntary monthly contributions. In order, however, to maintain and properly develop the headquarters, each and every comrade in the city should interest himself or herself and endeavor to obtain donations and to increase the list of monthly contributors. The Financial Secretary, Dyer Enger, 9 Wave avenue, will receive moneys and names of new contributors.

The Committee on Headquarters meets every Friday evening, at 45 Elliot street. Up and to work, then, comrades! May the headquarters prove a source of strength to the S. L. P.

NEW YORK.

S. L. P. STATE CONVENTION.
The State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of the State of New York is hereby called to meet at the city of New York, in the Daily People Building, 2-6 New Read street, on Friday, June 8, 1900, at 4 o'clock p. m. The principal business to be transacted at the convention is the nomination of candidates for the offices of President, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and Engineer and Surveyor.

The Sections are called upon to take steps at once to provide for their representation in the convention. The basis of representation is as follows: One delegate for 50 members; one additional

delegate for 50 additional members; when the membership exceeds 100, the Section is entitled to one further delegate for every 200 additional members or majority fraction thereof. Delegates must be elected at primaries regularly called, or at conventions of delegates elected at primaries. None but members in good standing of the Socialist Labor Party are entitled to participate in the election of delegates.

Dated New York, May 4, 1900.
The State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party.

HUGO VOGT, Secretary.
2-6 New Read Street, New York.

Regular meeting of the General Committee of Section New York, S. L. P., will be held on Saturday, May 12th, 8 p. m., at 177 First avenue, Manhattan. Delegates should not fail to attend.

L. ABELSON, Organizer.

OHIO.

STATE NOMINATIONS.

On account of the heavy expense resting on the members of our party this year, the State of Ohio has decided not to hold a State Convention, and has nominated a ticket by referendum vote. This is the ticket selected:

For Secretary of State, Samuel Borton, captain of Valley; for Judge of Supreme Court, Dan W. Wallace, miner; for Hollister; Dairy and Food Commissioner, Otto Steinhilber, wire weaver, of Columbus; Commissioner of Common Schools, William Garrity, potter, of Akron; Member of Board of Public Works, David F. Cronin, laborer, of Hamilton; Presidential Elector, Fredrick Pandorf, of Cincinnati; George E. Jones of Cincinnati; George Steinbrecker of Middletown; John Herzog of Dayton; John Cooper of Hollister; William Sonnenberger of Shawnee; Benjamin L. Parry of Canal Dover; Robert Robertson of Mineral Point; Ellis Bartholomew of Lima; John H. F. Jurgens of Canton; Francis Henry of Beidler; Andy Nesbit of Bellaire; J. M. Stephens of Steubenville; Anders Solter of Salineville; A. Alois Freyhal of Canton; John Able of Columbus; Lewis Freeman of Chillicothe; Louis Rikkin of Akron; Henry Piper of Geneva; John Bindus of Cleveland; George Eilman of Cleveland; Brower Margeson of Cleveland and L. J. Greve of Collierville.

The Secretary of State has notified this committee that it is not necessary to wait for National nominations to collect signatures. Therefore the Sections and members throughout the state will in a few days receive the petition lists, and are urged to immediate action, so as to enable an early filing of the nomination papers.

Cleveland was chosen as seat of the State Committee.

The Ohio State Committee, S. L. P., P. C. CHRISTIANSEN, Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE.—There will be an adjourned meeting of Section Providence in Textile Hall, 1955 Westminster street, Sunday, May 13th, at 7 p. m. sharp, to discuss problems that may come up before the National Convention. Every comrade should be present and give his views upon subjects to be discussed.

H. FASSELL.

Sec. City General Committee.

Down With the Socialists.
(Continued from Page 2.)

Manufacturers and farmers are now struggling desperately for existence, he inevitable concentration of the machinery of production with its accompaniment of large production. The trials and hardships of the self-employed mechanic of twenty years ago, are to-day the trials and hardships of all our "small people."

—traders, manufacturers and farmers; and the fate in store for these is the same that overtook the small self-employed mechanic—they are all about to be stripped of their property, and to be hurled into the proletariat or wage-working class. Here and there one of them may by reason of extraordinary good luck, or by dint of extraordinary rascality, swing himself up into the class of the large producers and escape the wage-driver and exploiter of wage-slaves. To-day none can successfully wage the competitive battle who has not at his disposal large means, large capital, large machinery of production. The small trader is driven more and more to the wall by the large emporiums; the small farmer wears himself out in his endeavors to compete with the large farmer, who can produce farm products upon the market much more cheaply than the small fellow, because he produces more amply, thanks to the largeness of the tracts he operates and the gigantic machinery that he works with; both the small trader and the small farmer fall thereupon into the hands of the usurer, who finishes them up, and the end of the song, or rather tragedy, is that the property of the small trader or farmer is taken into consideration. For the industrious, starvation; for the idler, wealth! This is the sort of "division" that goes on to-day! Would you say that this is as it should be, dear reader? Certainly not!

Sometime ago the British Government ordered an inquiry into the share of the wealth of the British people that fell to those who did work and the share that fell to those who did not work. What do you imagine, dear reader, was the result? The investigation showed that those few who perform no manner of work took more than one-half of the whole product, while the British working people did not receive as much as one-half of the whole product, i. e., of the fruits of their own labor!

But do you imagine that matters lie differently with us here in the United States? If you do, dismiss the thought. The figures of our last two censuses, together with those of all subsequent statistical publications bearing upon the matter, show that the three-fourths of the proceeds of the nation's labor stick to the fingers of the capitalist class, the class that does no labor, or that, if it at all exerts itself, does so in gambling speculations, in criminal conspiracies, whereby one set of its members tries to defraud the other and the whole public, or to debauch the public officers; the workers, those who really and actually produce the nation's wealth, get barely one-fourth of their own toll back in the shape of wages!

Can you, dear reader, sanction such a state of things? No, never! No one whose heart is not wrongly placed could sanction that. However one may curse the Socialists, he must be admitted to be right upon this point. The unequal distribution of the nation's wealth cannot continue, nor can the system last that lays a premium upon idleness and punishes industry. Such a system must go. It is wrong, hence it must be changed! No Socialist opposes private property for labor performed, as they are frequently charged with doing; on the contrary, Socialists demand that such property be kept from the clutches of those people only who do nothing and yet take the lion's share of the property produced by others away from its rightful owners. Socialists war against every form of pri-

rate ownership that is based upon idleness, and at the same time they strive to secure to those who do perform useful services, to those who do work, the full return of their toil.

Socialism demands concentration.

Daily People

(Continued from page 3.)

DAILY PEOPLE BOSTON MEETING.

On May 20, at 3 p. m., at Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton street, Boston, a meeting will be held under the auspices of Section Boston, S. L. P., in aid of the Daily People Fund. Daniel De Leon, of New York, will deliver an address on "The Socialist Press of America." A short musical programme will be rendered previous to the lecture, as follows: Piano solo, Anna Muriel Dunlap; singing, Karl Marx Club; baritone solo, Samuel Freedman; singing, Scandinavian Socialist Singing Chorus. Doors open at 2:30 p. m. Admission free, 15 cents.

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Trades' & Societies' Directory.

Standing advertisements of trades unions and other societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of 50 cents per annum. Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., MEETINGS
at Headquarters, No. 431 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Free lectures every Sunday, 3 p. m. Speakers' Club every Wednesday, 8 p. m. State Committee, every 1st and 3d Sunday, 9 a. m. Section Pittsburgh, Central Committee, every 1st and 3d Sunday, 7:30 p. m. Pittsburgh Alliance, No. 15, S. T. & L. A. meets 2d Sunday of every month, 11 a. m. Machinists Local, No. 190, S. T. & L. A. meets every 2d and 4th Saturday, 8 p. m. Mixed Local, No. 191, meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday, 8 p. m. at 14 1/2 street, Allegheny, Pa. 13th Ward Branch of Allegheny, meets every 2d and 4th Sunday, 3 p. m., at 14 1/2 street, Allegheny, Pa.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets Sunday, 3 p. m., at 98 Avenue C, New York. Daily People stamps may be purchased by delegates from L. Abelson, Assistant Organizer, 98 Avenue C; E. Siff, financial secretary, 362 Canal st.; Julius Hammer, recording secretary, 304 Rivington street. 410

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUARTERS of 34th and 35th A.D., 481 Willis ave. Business meeting every Friday evening. Free reading room and pool parlor open day and evening. Free lectures every Sunday evening. Subscriptions for this paper taken. 449

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard street. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Hargis street.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P. meets 1st Sunday of month, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Essex Co. Socialist Club, 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Address communications to John Hossack, secretary 105 Princeton ave., Jersey City 444

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 426

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P. Headquarters, 284 Asylum st. Room 10. City Committee meets 1st and 3d Tuesday, Br. 1 (German) 1st Monday, Br. 3 (American) 2d and 4th Monday of month, at 8 p. m. 456

SECTION BUFFALO, S. L. P., BRANCH 4 meets at International Hall, 251 E. Genesee st., near Michigan st., upst. Public lectures and discussion every Sunday, pertaining to Socialism every Monday, 8 p. m. except 4th Monday of month, which is reserved for business meeting. Everybody welcome. Bring friends along. 461

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P. Headquarters and free reading room, 205 1/2 So. Main st. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129 1/2 W. First street, corner Spring. 435

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 32d and 33d A.D., 169 E. 109th st. Business meeting every Tuesday. Free reading room open from 7 to 10 p. m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. 412

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274 S. T. & L. A. meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday, at 8 p. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Secretary, K. Wallberg. 408

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand av. Newville Bk. meets every 3d Tuesday at Newville Bk. Visitors welcome. 425

SCANDINAVIAN S. L. P., Br. 1 meets 2d and 4th Sunday of month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 235 E. 38th street, corner Spring. 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, BRANCH 2 meets 1st and 3d Sunday of month, at 10 a. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453

PROGRESSIVE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION L. A. 88, S. T. & L. A. meets every 1st Friday of month at 12 Delancey st. 460

WAITERS ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 430

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 312 W. 143d st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday, 8 p. m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome.

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meeting every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner 11th street and Fifth Avenue. Pool Parlor open every evening.

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THE
Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte

BY KARL MARX.

Translated by DANIEL DE LEON for the Socialist Labor Party.

"The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte" is one of Karl Marx's most profound and brilliant monographs. It may be considered the best work extant on the philosophy of history, especially the history of the Movement of the Proletariat, together with the bourgeois manifestations that accompany the same, and the tactics that such conditions dictate.

The recent Populist uprising, the more recent "Debs Movement," the thousand and one utopian, and chimerical notions that are flaring up, the capitalist maneuvers, the hopeless, helpless grasping after straws that characterizes the conduct of the bulk of the Working Class—all of these, together with the empty-headed, ominous figures that are springing into notoriety for a time, and have their day, mark the present period of the Labor Movement in the United States a critical one. The best information aquirable, and the best mental training obtainable, are requisite to steer through the existing chaos that the death-tainted social system of to-day creates all around us. To aid in this needed information and mental training, this instructive work by Marx is made accessible to English readers, and is recommended to the serious study of the serious.

For the assistance of those who are unfamiliar with the history of France, and who might therefore be confused by some of the terms used by Marx, the following explanations may prove timely:

On the 18th Brumaire, (November 9, 1799,) the development of affairs in France enabled Napoleon Bonaparte to take the step that led with inevitable certainty to the imperial throne. The circumstances that fifty years later aided his nephew, Louis Bonaparte, to take a similar step with a similar result, gives the name to this work—"The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte."

Upon the overthrow of the first Napoleon came the restoration of the Bourbon throne, Louis XVIII. succeeded by Louis XVI. In July, 1830, an uprising of the upper tier of the capitalist class (the aristocracy of finance) overthrew the Bourbon throne and set up the throne of Orleans, a younger branch of the House of Bourbon, with Louis Philippe as king. From the month in which this revolution occurred, Louis Philippe's monarchy is called the "February Revolution." In February, 1848, a revolt of the lower tier of the capitalist class (the "industrial bourgeoisie") against the aristocracy of finance dethroned Louis Philippe. This affair, also named from the month in which it took place, is called the "February Revolution." And the "Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte" starts with the "February Revolution."

Despite the inapplicableness to America of the political names and political leaderships described in the "Eighteenth Brumaire," both these names and leaderships are to such an extent the product of an economic-social development that has taken place in the United States with even greater sharpness than in France, and have, likewise, their real or threatened counterparts here so completely, that by this work of Marx we are best enabled to understand our own history, to know whence we come, whither we are going, and how to conduct ourselves.

78 PAGES. THE FRONTISPICE IS A PICTURE OF MARX.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

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Value, Price, and Profit.

BY KARL MARX.

"Value, Price and Profit" was written by Marx to popularize the more abstract portions of "Capital." The book was written for the working class, and the terms used are explained so clearly that the reader is irresistibly led to the correctness of the author's conclusions. "Value, Price and Profit" is an admirable introduction to "Capital," and students are advised to read it before attempting the larger work.

CONTENTS.

Production and Wages. The Different Parts Into Which Surplus Value Is Decomposed. General Relation of Profits, Wages and Prices. Main Causes of Attempts at Raising Wages or Resisting Their Fall. The Struggle Between Capital and Labor, and Its Results. Profit Is Made by Selling a Commodity at Its Value.

PUBLISHED BY THE NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY FOR THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES.

PRICE, 10 CENTS.

Taxation and the Working Class.

BY LUCIEN SANIAL.

It is a favorite assertion of Capitalist political economists and politicians that the Working Class pay the taxes. It is, on the contrary, a terse proposition of the Socialist Labor Party that the Working Class pay no taxes. "Taxation and the Working Class" has been written under the direction of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, to demonstrate that the Socialist position on taxation is impregnable.

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Manifesto of the Communist Party.

BY KARL MARX AND FREDERICK ENGELS.

Authorized English Translation. Edited and annotated by FREDERICK ENGELS.

The "Manifesto of the Communist Party" was published in 1848, as the platform of the "Communist League," a workingmen's association, which was first exclusively German, later on international, and, under the political conditions of the Continent before 1848, unavoidably a secret society. At a congress of the League, held in London in November, 1847, Marx and Engels were commissioned to prepare for publication a complete theoretical and practical program for the party. This program was called the "Manifesto of the Communist Party." And the "Communist Manifesto," as it is now more generally known, may be said to be the basis on which modern scientific socialism has built its world-wide structure.

Relative to the principles on which the "Manifesto" is based, the following paragraph written by Engels will prove instructive:

The fundamental proposition which forms the nucleus of the "Manifesto" belongs to Marx. That proposition is: That in every historical epoch the prevailing mode of economic production and exchange, and the social organization necessarily following from it, form the basis on which is built up, and from which alone can be explained, the political and intellectual history of that epoch; that consequently the whole history of society (since the dissolution of primitive tribal society, holding land in common ownership, has been a history of class struggles—contests between the exploiting and exploited classes, the ruling and the oppressed classes; that the history of these struggles forms a series of evolutions in which, nowadays, a stage has been reached where the exploited and oppressed class (the proletariat) cannot attain its emancipation from the sway of the exploiting and ruling class (the bourgeoisie, the capitalists) without, at the same time, and once for all, emancipating society at large from all exploitation, oppression, class distinctions, and class struggles.

The principles enunciated in the "Manifesto" are as true to-day as they were fifty years ago, and it is upon these principles that the Class Conscious Proletariat of the United States are hammering their way to the Socialist Republic.

PUBLISHED BY THE NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY FOR THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES.

PRICE, 10 CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

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Directory

Of Organizations Represented in Section New York, S. L. P.

General Committee meetings, 2d and 4th Saturday, 8 p. m., at Club Room, southwest corner 11th street and First avenue. City Executive Committee meetings, 1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., at 177 First avenue, Manhattan.

Office of Section New York, 177 First avenue, Manhattan.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT MEETINGS.
1st, 3d and 5th—2d and 4th Monday, 8 p. m., at 261 Hudson street.
2d, 4th and 6th—1st and 3d Monday, 8 p. m., at 235 East Broadway.

4th—2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., Excelsior Hall, 235 East Broadway.
6th and 8th—2d and 4th Wednesday, 8 p. m., at Club Rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue.
8th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 26 Delancey street.